

# The Times-Dispatch

Published every day in the year by  
The Times-Dispatch Publishing Co., Inc.  
THE TIMES, Founded.....1858  
THE DISPATCH, Founded.....1830  
Address all communications  
THE TIMES-DISPATCH,  
Telephone, Randolph 1.  
Publication Office.....10 S. Tenth Street  
South Richmond.....102 N. Hull Street  
Petersburg.....108 N. Sycamore Street  
Lynchburg.....218 Eighth Street

HASBROOK, STORY & BROOKS, INC.,  
Special Advertising Representatives.  
New York.....200 Fifth Avenue  
Philadelphia.....Municipal Building  
Chicago.....People's Gas Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
One Six Three One  
Year. Mon. Mon. Mon. Mon.  
Daily and Sunday.....\$6.00 \$5.00 \$1.50 \$5.35  
Daily only.....4.00 2.00 1.00 .55  
Sunday only.....2.00 1.00 .50 .25  
By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in  
Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg  
Daily with Sunday one week.....15 cents  
Daily without Sunday one week.....10 cents  
Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as  
second-class matter under act of Congress of  
March 3, 1879.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1914.

Keep in touch with home news during  
vacation by reading The Times-Dispatch

## A Wise Bond Issue.

WHILE the objections raised by Councilman Powell to the issuance by the city of bonds for the surface improvement of streets are not without force and reflect credit upon their author, yet it would seem that Council acted wisely this time in departing from the time-honored rule by which it has bound itself to issue bonds only to cover the cost of tangible assets created or enhanced.

For many years Council has expended large sums in improving the conditions beneath the streets, in sewers, water pipes and gas mains, improvements that were absolutely necessary. Now that this foundation has been laid, it is well to make some visible display. And though externals are frequently too much considered, there are two very good reasons why the surface of the city's streets should be cared for without false economy: first, because of the sheer advertising value that lies in a city's being known as well paved, and second, because of the fact that the physical condition of the streets is one of the few responsibilities of the city as a government, for the neglect of which it may be penalized in damages.

## The Final Call to War

NOW the mailed hand of Europe's ruthless War Lord has penned the final word that was needed to complete the call to what must approximate in very truth a war of the worlds. Germany has forced war upon England. In spite of the Kaiser's asseveration that he desired merely to traverse Belgium in the operation of his armies against France, he has replied to England's pacific and patient request that he withdraw his troops from the country whose autonomy she seeks to protect by throwing his firebrand of war into the face of the pacificator.

Now the war becomes more than international; it is practically internecine. For the German Emperor and the King of England are not merely cousins by royal courtesy, but are cousins by blood, first cousins, both grandsons of that great Queen whose memory is venerated all over the world—Victoria of England.

This is no time for jingoism, even of a vicarious character, but it will be well for Americans to remember that their brothers-in-blood of England and their brothers-in-arms of France sought by every honorable means to avoid this hideous war.

## War's First Air Hero.

IF THE report be true that a lone French aviator deliberately crashed into a Zeppelin dirigible, so that he might inflict injury on the hated Teuton even at the cost of his own life, then this, in nameless man may go down in history—at least French history—as the first air hero of war. Twenty-five occupants of the German balloon are said to have been hurled to death as a consequence of the Frenchman's self-devotion, so that, although soldiers of many nations have met death in testing military aeroplanes, the Frenchman would appear to be the first deliberately to use the greatest of the century's wonders as a deadly weapon.

No doubt his country will honor him by tributes in prose and verse, and no man may say that he is not as worthy of them as many another celebrity of war whose tale of slain has been longer. For even to those of us who cry out against the war as an insane and futile barbarism, there is a thrill in the thought of that lonely bird of battle, circling high above the pomp and circumstance and noise of war, who, when he perceives the vague bulk of the enemy, dashes himself against it, so that he may carry to death the foes of La Patrie.

To the philosopher's mind, it is true, there exists little difference between this man and the hairy, club-swinging denizen of Europe's primeval forests, who bared his fangs and rushed into slaughter at the sight of an enemy, except that to-day men slay in units of nations.

**American Politics and the European Conflict**  
THEY pay a very poor compliment to the common sense of the American voters who foresee that the European catastrophe will have a harmful effect on the Democratic party in the congressional elections this autumn. While we shall, no doubt, have to bear our full, though unearned, share of the world's travail, while our customs revenues must inevitably shrink greatly, and while our people will have to doubtless pay more for the necessities of life than if the great nations of the world were at peace, what have these misfortunes to do with President Wilson's administration?

It is intimated that if the United States should suffer from a great financial depression, the administration would be blamed for not having had the new financial system in operation. Can woful imaginings plumb a deeper abyss of inanity than this?

The country knows, if it is to be credited with knowing anything, that a Democratic Congress forced the legislation through with celerity, and that the Federal Reserve Board would have been in operation weeks ago had it been left to the administration, and had it not been for the starved herring politics of three Senators, who are chiefly notable for the fact that they are opposed tooth and nail to the administration.

Steps are now being taken by the responsible officials, who have proven themselves thoroughly alive to the situation, to offset to

the extent that governmental action can the ill effects which might be brought about by the European disaster. He who doubts that their measures will be sufficiently ameliorative is of the true type of calamity growler.

The effect of the foreign war is more likely to strengthen the President than weaken him. For it will not take many weeks of it to provide a feast of horrors that will altogether convince the American people that their President was a truly great man in resisting all the pressure that was brought to bear to force him into war with Mexico. The task of permitting Mexico to win its own way to peace was the most difficult foreign problem that President Wilson has been called upon to handle since he occupied the White House. A man less patriotic, or less master of himself, might easily have bought some cheap popularity by making this country pay at least a part of the price that Europe is now paying.

It is to grossly misjudge the intelligence of the American electorate to believe, or to pretend to believe, that a President or an administration is measured by anything except performance, and on its record the Democratic party can go to the country with every assurance of receiving a vote of confidence.

## A Probable Consequence

THE immediate causes of the present tense situation in Europe are so many and so deeply hidden under the cloak of diplomacy, as it is practiced in Europe, that it is impossible to lay the blame upon any one of them or upon any one man or nation. The probable consequences are so numerous and so vast that no mortal can foretell them. On the surface there seems to be no cause at all, and yet there are thousands of causes, running back into the last century, if not into preceding centuries. Changes in the map of Europe and the impoverishment of millions are certain, but what nation will lose the most territory and what nation will gain the most, and what peoples will undergo the greatest suffering, is behind the veil of the future—a veil which cannot be pierced by the keenest eyes, nor torn aside by the wisest. The past it is difficult to unravel; the future it is impossible to fathom.

One thing seems certain, however. The war lords are to blame, and when it is all over and one-man power and the strength of greed, impersonated by chancelleries, have done their worst, their end will come. One cause of the war is the power of monarchy and the impotence of the masses; one consequence will be the abolition of that power and its seizure by the people. Whatever nations triumph, and whatever nations are ruined, there will be republics in Europe where to-day there are monarchies. The chancelleries make war, and the masses carry it on; the war lords reap the reward, and the masses pay the price.

They will not do it forever. Even now the people of Italy are seething. They care nothing for their government's alliance with Austria; their well-being lies not in that direction, and the government hesitates in the face of the threat that to join forces with the tyrant Austrians means its own overthrow and the establishment of a republic. In Russia revolution is ripe, and, though many of the populace may join the "patriotic" mobs which cheer in the streets, those same people, starving that soldiers may kill other soldiers, and freezing that the Czar may gain a triumph over the Kaiser, mourning fathers and brothers slain in a quarrel which means nothing to them, knowing nothing but that they are cold and hungry, and that the Czar is responsible, will be shouting for the overthrow of the Czar and his government, even as they are now shouting long life to both. The antimilitarist spirit in Germany is strong. An unsuccessful war will in all probability mean the triumph of the Socialist party, and the curtailment of the powers of the Kaiser. A successful war, even, pressing down upon the people immense burdens, already too heavy, may have the same result.

All this will not come in a day, but that it will come is the only result that can be prophesied with any degree of certainty. The people are not much longer going to stand the burden. Those who tell us that universal peace is no nearer than when Caesar led his legions into Gaul blind themselves to the strong spirit of protest which animates the breasts of the people of Europe. They forget that war then meant prosperity, while to-day it means disaster.

## Time for Cool Heads

AS President Wilson has said, this is a time for cool heads. While the somewhat ghoulish hope that the United States may profit from the impending devastation of Europe will almost certainly be unfulfilled, there is no reason why the people of this country should give way to panic in the other direction. That they should shudder at the prospect that threatens their brothers overseas is natural, even commendable, in so far as it betokens their appreciation of a common humanity, but any sense of personal or national fear, whatever the outcome of the international upheaval, is unjustifiable.

Three thousand miles of water separate this country from the scene of war, so that actual depredations by the forces of any one of the countries engaged are out of the question, and there remains to be considered only the effect upon the finance and commerce of the United States. This problematical effect has already been discounted as far as possible by the prompt action of the administration in invoking the provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland act to relieve the contemplated stringency in the money market. Further, the President's proclamation of neutrality will serve as an effective warning to the warring nations to leave untouched the country's shipping.

So much as to the nation at large. But even those who are bound by ties of kinship, affection or friendship to American travelers in Continental countries need not be alarmed. Already the embassies have been instructed to render all possible assistance to citizens of the United States in difficulties; measures for their relief are pending in Congress, which will undoubtedly pass them under suspension of rules, and as speedily as the machinery of a great country can be set in motion, ships—warships, if necessary—will be rushed to foreign ports to bring them safely home.

It is, indeed, a time for cool heads—to hold in restraint both the timorous and the hot-headed.

With the suffragists, two kinds of Irish and the Germans all busy at once, George has a splendid opportunity to do it.

Add to the horrors of war the fact that the New York Herald has taken charge of Great Britain's foreign policy.

Hope many heavy guns protect the beautiful Palace of Peace at The Hague.

## WAYSIDE CHATS WITH OLD VIRGINIA EDITORS

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, we expect, is not intensely grieved that the experiences of the late militia at Gordonsville were not especially agreeable. "The recent experiences of the Virginia National Guard at Gordonsville," it says, "intensely disagreeable as they were, will not have been undergone altogether to no good purpose if they should avail to convince the State Military Board that in arranging for summer encampments hereafter, its duty to consult the health and the comfort of the citizen soldiery is entitled to take precedence over any inclination its members may feel, individually or collectively, to gratify the selfishness or prejudices of interests and localities hostile to the Norfolk section." But were those experiences so intensely disagreeable, and would they have been less so at Norfolk? We know nothing about the Virginia Beach site, but we have a vague recollection of an encampment down that way some time ago that was not particularly pleasing to the soldiers.

Speaking of Spa Pee, the Blackfoot Indian who has just been released, after years of confinement, for a crime of which he professes innocence, the Charlottesville Progress remarks that "there ought to be something done to pay back in some measure the value of this old Indian's wasted years." But what can be done? His friends go, his family scattered and many members dead, nothing but death can release him from his sorrows and pay him back in full measure.

"But with all our progress there is one blot upon our educational system—illiteracy," says the Southside Sentinel. In November Richmond is going to do her part toward wiping out illiteracy. Petersburg, Lynchburg, Harrisonburg, Albemarle and other counties have already begun to do theirs. The Sentinel might start a campaign for compulsory education in its county.

"What bad prophets are our croakers of evil," says the Wise Virginian. Prophecies made for political purposes and having birth in hope rather than in reason are usually poor prophecies.

We have often wondered whether the Franklin Chronicle is a Democrat or Republican newspaper, or an independent. Its criticism of President Wilson indicates that it is one of the latter. It is the nature of the criticism which impels us to this belief rather than the fact of the criticism itself. A good Democrat can criticize a Democratic President in a friendly way and as strongly as wished, but to accuse the recognized leader of the party of bribery, Congressmen with patronage could hardly be called friendly. Yet the Chronicle does this. "As long as the President has the dispensing of patronage, with the bribe off," it says, "just so long will he continue to disstate to the legislature of the country what duties they shall perform and what leave undone. In the meantime the free institutions for which our fathers died are fast disappearing, and the dictates of a single individual usurping the rule of the people." The worst of it is that it is not true. The Chronicle is mistaken in saying that the President is using patronage as a club. Democratic Senators who oppose the President can tell him this, and at least one of them has borne public witness to the fact.

"Everything is about as it has always been under Democratic free trade tariffs," says the Virginia Republican. The Republican will put history under obligations to it if it will uncover the Democratic free trade bill it seems to know of. And by the way, what is a "free trade" tariff? The terms are mutually contradictory.

## WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

From the Richmond Dispatch August 5, 1864.

There is very little to publish this morning under the head of War News. The inevitable lull after the storm has come. Yesterday was one of those dull, monotonous days, when no news, good, bad or indifferent, was by any means obtainable, and the tongue of rumor was still.

The usual harmless picket firing and some mortar shelling took place, but these have now become of such common occurrence that they fail to attract attention. This is the sum and substance of all the news received yesterday from Petersburg.

From Petersburg it is learned that it is the opinion of many persons, supposed to be well informed, that the Federals are still minna, and that reason given therefor is that they can see them bringing fire from their "saps" and depositing it in their rear.

Among the nicely dressed Federal officers who came out on the neutral ground pending the flag truce on Monday was one General Pershing, a notorious cocky and a dancing master of New York City. He commanded a brigade of negro troops, and is said to have acknowledged that of over 2,500 darkies brought by him into the city on Saturday, but 500 returned to the Federal lines.

Everything is quiet on the north side of James River, below Richmond. There are but few Federals on this side of the river, and the Federal ground between Curle's Neck and Deep Bottom.

A telegram from Petersburg last night says: "Nearly all of the force Grant sent to the north side of the James has returned to our front. It is supposed that Grant is busy mining and sapping at other points."

Brigadier-General William Mahone has been appointed major-general in the Confederate army, the date of his commission to be from July 30, the date of his great victory at Grant's mine. General Mahone has been acting major-general for some time past.

[Note.—Grant's mine," mentioned above, as elsewhere in the fifty years ago news, refers to what is now known in history as the "Battle of the Crater"—Ed.]

President Lincoln and General Grant held a conference at Fort Monroe last Sunday, after which Lincoln returned to Washington on a steamer, and Grant returned to the front at Petersburg.

Here is the New York Herald's summary of the fight at the front of Petersburg: "Our loyal people are again called upon to show how they can bear themselves under disaster. The assault upon Petersburg was a disastrous failure. Our forces were repulsed with heavy losses, and the strength of the rebel position is still unimpaired. This is, briefly, the whole story, and it is well to accept it without palliation. Our loss in the assault was about 5,000, including prisoners captured. An official dispatch from Atlanta reports a very quiet day all along the lines. Nothing more important than picket firing occurred yesterday."

## THE BRIGHT SIDE

**How Girls Love One Another!**  
"I do not like him," murmurs Kate.  
"Such a thing as that," says her friend.  
"Her rival answers with a scoff."  
"I think you mean such hangers-off!"  
—New York Sun.

**The Uncertainty of Political Life.**  
"What are you going to do when you get home?"  
"I don't know yet," replied Senator Sorghum.  
"You got to be sure whether my reception by the townfolks is in the nature of an ovation or the third degree."

**Disfranchising.**  
No experience is more depressing than that of the juvenile diver whose nose comes in contact with the sandy bottom where he thought the water was deep.—C. A. Leedy, in Youngstown Telegram.

The juvenile diver has got nothing on the adult diver who has about 150 pounds of avoidpounds to follow his nose and push it further into the sand.—Houston Post.

## THE PUBLIC PULSE

Editorial Expressions From Leading Newspapers

**Women and the State Constitution.**  
An effort is now making to have women seated on delegates to the New York Constitutional Convention, which will assemble in 1915, to revise the Constitution of that State. The argument so far proceeds by showing in detail that there is no legal objection to the nomination and election of women delegates at large or as delegates representing a Senate district. This is probably very true, but it is not very important. The broad facts are that the State Constitution is the fundamental law for the great body of our rights and procedures—as is proved by the merest glance at such matters as the family, property and taxation, police, poor relief, health, education, and other matters which personally and directly interest in these matters as individuals, and all are taking a very active part in many of these lines of administration. A State constitutional convention which did not admit the experience and knowledge of the women now employed in education, poor relief, correction, immigration and labor regulations, and so on, would be a foolishly lopsided body. The legal fact of eligibility is a preliminary question only.—Collier's.

**Will This Country Be Involved?**  
Will the United States get involved in any way with the European terror? On the main issue it will not; but there are so many subsidiary questions as to embargoes, contraband and citizens' rights abroad, and more incident, the touch that way even that a serious misunderstanding may arise at any moment that might involve this country in bloody catastrophe.

But this point, President Wilson is, doubtless, taking care of. We will not join the bloody trouble if the President can prevent it, and he certainly intends to do it. It is fortunate that we have a President at this time who is not looking out for slights and taunts, but is going to do what Washington advised when he said:

"Europe has a set of primary interests which, to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities."

The primary interests of Europe are not our interests, and we must keep our feet on the ground, and should stay out, and it is certain President Wilson sees it that way.—Ohio State Journal.

**Keep the Country's Gold.**  
Yesterday's conference at the Treasury Department between Secretary McAdoo, the members of the Federal Reserve Board so far as concerned, and Paul M. Warburg and other New York bankers was important for two reasons:

It was a token of the co-operation that will obtain between the government and financial interests in the coming national crisis which Europe has inflicted on the United States. The conference was significant of the disappearance of all political prejudices and differences in the presence of this vast emergency.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated that there must be a suspension of specie payment to countries which have gone on a paper basis on account of the European war was of the utmost importance.

Gold exports from the United States must be stopped if the automatic checks already set up are not a sufficient obstacle. The country has a large store of gold, but none available for flinging on the hoarded piles in Europe nor for wasting in a futile discharge of debts to the nations which have brought trouble on the American people.

It is good that the country will enable the United States to keep its credits and currency on a sound basis. It must be conserved for that purpose.—New York Sun.

## VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

**"No Man Can Tell."**  
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—I have read the editorial of this date, "No Man Can Tell," is most admirable and timely, and well calculated to open the eyes of those over-sanguine people who have believed that a great European war would prove of great benefit to the United States. On the contrary, the mere shadow of war has already incalculably injured the United States in its every interest, especially the South, in her cotton interests, the loss of which is a disaster of the first magnitude to the United States. The shadow of war has also irreparably injured the grain interests which confidently relied upon great benefit from war.

For several years the writer has given great attention to the European political situation, and his idea of the great problem is this:

The great empires of Russia and Germany are the only bottled-up in being denied free access to the sea, and their problem is to gain that access; and, as they cannot gain it by peaceful means, they are resolved to gain it by the exposure of dire distress to the whole world, for to remain bottled-up as they are would mean eventual extinction from over-population—from inability to find food and employment for their rapidly increasing populations. Therefore, and not merely for ambition, forces the dreadful conflict; and, if this fearful war does not end in gaining their point, it will be gained by another and more forcible means.

Germany and Russia must have full and free access to the great wide ocean; or, being torn apart by their present deprivation of such access, they must, in time, perish.

The great problem is, how to give Japan and Russia was Russia's determination to gain free access to the Pacific Ocean, and war will not finally cease—despite the puny efforts of Bryan and the peace party—until Russia and Germany are full-fed sea powers.

In the writer's opinion, the result of the present war—or, if not of this, of a future war—will be as follows: Russia will be found in position to control the entire world, free access to the Atlantic Ocean on the south through the Mediterranean, and, to the north, by the incorporation of Scandinavia in her vast empire.

Germany will gain full and free access to the Atlantic Ocean (to which she already has partial access through the North Sea) by the incorporation of Belgium, Holland and Denmark into her empire, as was planned by the writer as if they had already happened.

Of course, England will—indeed, must at all hazards—try to prevent Germany, confronting her with the narrow strip of water separating them, but her utmost efforts will not prevent; her mighty fleets will not be able to prevail against Germany's mighty armies.

France will be crushed and reduced to a second-rate power, and the same will be true of Italy, and the same relation to Germany as Greece bore to Rome—a centre of art.

Northern France—geographically a part of Belgium—will probably go with Belgium in its absorption into the German empire, and Germany will probably force access to the Mediterranean through the possession of some important port on that sea.

Thus, when all is said and done, as they surely will in time, Great Britain may well tremble for her laurels. If she does not fight now, she might as well write Ichabod over her door.

Richmond, August 4.

**Day of Prayer for Peace.**  
The Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Trusting that the great calamity of war which has fallen upon the European continent, for a long time I have been in trembling expectation of some such thing. Until the enlist under the banner of the Prince of Peace, we may continue to expect war with its curses.

Would it not be well to appeal to the President to appoint a day of prayer for peace? Again thanking you, I am, with high regard,

Blackstone, Va., August 3.  
"It means dull business and low prices in all international dealings for us later on," says the Stanton Leader of the effect of a European war upon the United States. The Leader is not one of those who cannot see that war impoverishes nations, and that impoverished nations are poor customers. When the war is over the United States will sell little to Europe. One recompense is that we will almost assuredly capture the South American market.

## THE RECONCILIATION

ONE OF THE DAY'S BEST CARTOONS!



From the New York World.

## Dr. Brady's Health Talks

BREAKING UP RHEUMATISM.

One of the most persistent popular delusions is that there is some tangible relation between rheumatism and the weather. The rheumatic invalid feels so sure that dampness and change of weather causes or aggravates his trouble, that he won't have a doctor who takes any other view of it—so the doctor has to agree with him temporarily, in order to hold the case long enough to determine what the cause may be.

**How One Man Cured Himself.**

A grand old veteran of the Civil War consulted us once in behalf of his rheumatism. It was limited to his feet, which certainly looked sore, and he had contracted it three months before. It seems that he had slept on the damp ground the night before the damp ground the night before, and the cold had settled in his legs thirty-eight years afterward. When we had made out his claim and he had received an increase of pension, the invalid had some hygienic shoes made for his feet, wore adhesive plaster supports for a few weeks, and soon got rid of his broken arches—but the pension kept coming for the rest of his days.

The present tendency of medical progress is toward the belief that there is no such thing as a rheumatism. It is to say, all cases grouped under the general title of rheumatism are in reality different kinds of joint diseases caused by specific germ infection.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the discovery and removal of "deposits" or foci of infection in the pelvis, both in men and in women, often bring a gratifying relief to the rheumatic sufferer. The removal of badly diseased tonsils, the careful and persistent treatment of septic teeth and inflamed gums, the surgical treatment of old gall sacs and old appendix trunks, will not infrequently start the patient on the road to recovery from a long standing "rheumatism."

A case of alleged "rheumatism" deserves the most attentive study by the medical adviser. The patient who desires to get well should waste no time or money on reputed cures sold in bottles or cartons, because these never cure. He should place himself entirely in the hands of his doctor, and bid the doctor spare no reasonable means in obtaining the aid of the many experts who may help in the cure. The dentist, the nose and throat specialist, the bacteriologist, the pathologist, the bacteriologist, the X-ray man—the other experts must be drawn upon if you really are determined to get well.

**Questions and Answers.**

Subscriber writes: My boy has what our doctor calls the "scabies," but the doctor has not been able to cure him. Won't you please send a prescription for the boy?

Reply: Yes. Here is it: First be sure you have implicitly followed your doctor's directions. Then try a change of doctors.

R. D. writes: Lately my nose has been stopped up. When I try to blow it there is apparently no mucous secretion, still I can hardly breathe through it. Also I have coughed some lately. Mother says it is from swimming—I go to the Y. M. C. A. tank twice a week. Will you suggest how I can get relief?

Reply: Have the nose, throat and chest examined by your doctor, or by a nose and throat specialist. Swim as much as you like and refer mother to me. If the result is bad, probably you have a hypertrophic catarrh of the turbinates, with thickening of the turbinate, or spongy, bodies inside the nasal chambers.

Mrs. P. T. W. asks: (1) Will you please give a description of pellagra in one of your talks? (2) Is there any cure for Addison's disease—bronzing the skin with steadily increasing physical weakness?

Reply: (1) Pellagra will be discussed in a later article. (2) Few cases of Addison's disease have responded to treatment, because the essential cause is not known, other than that it is brought on by a degeneration of the adrenal glands.

Dr. Brady will answer all questions pertaining to health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Brady will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnoses. Address all letters to Dr. William Brady, care of The Times-Dispatch.

**Then She Lammed Him.**

Mary teed a little ball at William. What came was white as snow. But Mary's drive was punk, and all asked that ball did go.

She followed it into the scrub and whacked it with her club. It hopped four feet—at Mary's nub. The caddy laughed outright.

"What makes the horrid ball act so?" asked that poor Mary cried.  
"Why Mary's lam, if yer must know," The caddy imp replied.

—Boston Transcript.

## Use Jellies Now

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

The patriotic sentiment that new occasions teach new duties may be adapted to food matters with profit. For instance, the jellies of old were made of cream and sugar, and the emergency of a year or two. We do not need to hoard these now, in most communities, because fresh fruit is obtainable the year around.

There are a number of reasons why the break from the former custom of hoarding these things in favor of their immediate use is commendable. To begin with, jellies and preserves made from market fruits in many cases are not as good keeping qualities as those made by housewives who can pick their own fruit.

Current prices in the market instead of being freshly picked are often of uncertain quality. Jelly made from them is often of quite uncertain behavior, yet when fresh is fine and delicate of flavor.

A glass of currant jelly made of market fruit costs on the average 5 cents, which is only half what a glass of home-made jelly costs, and it will go four or five times as far in making a delightful summer drink.

Current Jelly Punch.—Whip up a glass of jelly to a syrup, and pour over it two cups of sugar cooked with one-half a cup of water, beating the two well together. Acidulate this with a little lemon juice, and dilute two-thirds or more with water. Other fruit jellies may be added to taste.

This makes a delightful drink at about 2 or 3 cents a glass, and it is more wholesome than the shrubs which are made with vinegar.

Current Jelly with Whip.—Whip up a glass of jelly to a syrup, and pour over it two cups of sugar cooked with one-half a cup of water, beating the two well together. Acidulate this with a little lemon juice, and dilute two-thirds or more with water. Other fruit jellies may be added to taste.

This makes a delightful drink at about 2 or 3 cents a glass, and it is more wholesome than the shrubs which are made with vinegar.

Current Jelly with Whip.—Whip up a glass of jelly to a syrup, and pour over it two cups of sugar cooked with one-half a cup of water, beating the two well together. Acidulate this with a little lemon juice, and dilute two-thirds or more with water. Other fruit jellies may be added to taste.

This makes a delightful drink at about 2 or 3 cents a glass, and it is more wholesome than the shrubs which are made with vinegar.

Current Jelly with Whip.—Whip up a glass of jelly to a syrup, and pour over it two cups of sugar cooked with one-half a cup of water, beating the two well together. Acidulate this with a little lemon juice, and dilute two-thirds or more with water. Other fruit jellies may be added to taste.

This makes a delightful drink at about 2 or 3 cents a glass, and it is more wholesome than the shrubs which are made with vinegar.

Current Jelly with Whip.—Whip up a glass of jelly to a syrup, and pour over it two cups of sugar cooked with one-half a cup of water, beating the two well together. Acidulate this with a little lemon juice, and dilute two-thirds or more with water. Other fruit jellies may be added to taste.

This makes a delightful drink at about 2 or 3 cents a glass, and it is more wholesome than the shrubs which are made with vinegar.

Current Jelly with Whip.—Whip up a glass of jelly to a syrup, and pour over it two cups of sugar cooked with one-half a